

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Paris: Of Many Newspapers Surprise for Karl Marx Mr. Eden Was Tired Out A Big Somersault

This world is really no bigger, now, than the palm of your hand; wherever you are, news comes pouring in — a Pullman car on the Mohave desert has the "Examiner"; flying across, the Le- and brothers hurry to the airfield at Wichita with the latest "Beacon"; and on the ocean, a newspaper appears every day; the radio feeds it; in Paris, ten times as many newspapers as are published in New York tell you anything you choose to believe, from editorials written by men who do not know that the royal, and imperial French families died and were buried after the war of 1870 to fiery-eyed moderns who think they can graft Karl Marx and Lenin on Jacques Bonhomme, the French peasant, and produce a French Utopia, with a Russian accent and a pair of high boots.

Arthur Brisbane

They do not know Jacques Bonhomme, who bought his land in the revolution at bargain prices with inflated assignats, and means to keep it, nor do they know the small-sized French bourgeois, who thinks more of one four-cent franc than some of our governing geniuses think of a billion 59-cent dollars.

The Marx-Stalin-Lenin brotherhood in America, by the way, does not understand the inside feelings of the U. S. A. citizen, with his bungalow, automobile, radio set, washing machine and furniture, all "nearly paid for." Send HIM, instead of a bill for his last installment, the statement, "No more private property," and see what he says and does.

You take your choice of dozens of Paris daily newspapers; the wild kind, that say anything and lose money; the tame kind, that say nothing and make money, but very little of it; the mummified kind, that still take "Madame La Marquise" seriously, and think themselves back in the days of old Madame De Defand and Lord Bolingbroke.

You have, also, newspapers from all the Lilliput countries nearby—English, Italian, German—and the news is in them, only you must know how to extract it. They are queer little newspapers, and if that be provincialism, make the most of it.

In London, for instance, Lord Rothermere's newspaper tells you that Mr. Eden, British foreign secretary, has gone to "a secret destination" in the country for a week's rest.

English statesmen always go to "a secret destination," for reasons unknown to Mr. James Farley, who relaxes at the ringside, or President Roosevelt, who rests fishing, on a battleship, with fifty reporters on another ship, nearby.

You wonder that a man as young as Eden should need a rest. Gladstone, at nearly twice his age, was talking in the Commons at four in the morning—but Gladstones are few, Tim Healy's also.

Rothermere's writer thinks Eden is all tired out after his Geneva speech, telling just why England lifted the Italian sanctions. It was he who made a speech recently, just as earnest and much louder, telling why those sanctions must NEVER be lifted. That was turning a big somersault. The English know how to do that, and you are supposed to laugh.

RENEW FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Government Seeks Methods of Alleviating Drought Ravages in Future Years Through Water Conservation.

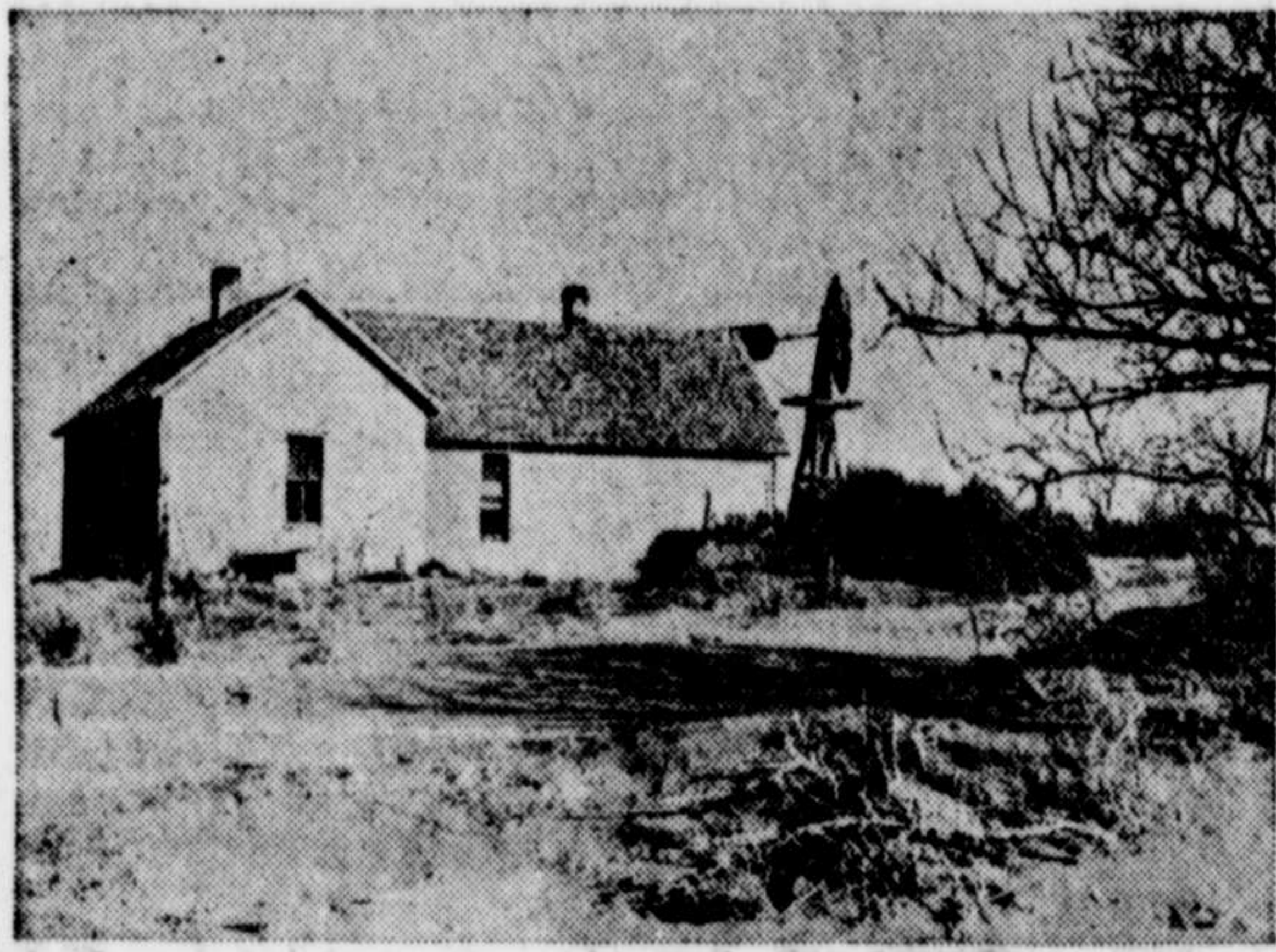
By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WHILE a blazing sun beats relentlessly on the parched fields of the Northwest and South, man grapples anew with the monster, Drought, in an effort to minimize its destructive effects, and to devise ways of mitigating future ravages. No one can predict a drought, and no one can prevent one, but much can be done to lessen their effects. The drought period through which the country has been passing since 1930 has caused the adoption of methods which will enable us to make better use of the available water in even the driest years.

To meet the immediate emergency government agencies have devised a three-fold program which consists of supplying 55,000 WPA jobs in the Dust Bowl and 20,000 in the South; of making Resettlement administration loans to at least 50,000 persons, and of purchasing a million head of cattle with a five-million dollar fund in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. In the whole country 336 counties had been listed up to July 15 where the crops are considered a total loss, and where efforts will be devoted to saving livestock and alleviating human distress. The Department of Agriculture is buying up some of the stock and the railroads are offering reduced freight rates to ship the animals to fresh pasture, to be returned later when conditions have improved.

Is Desolate Picture.

The drought area presents a sad picture today. The major portion of the spring wheat area has been burned to a crisp. Dakota and Montana farms present an aspect



Once a comfortable farm home now surrounded by a Sahara-like expanse of shifting sand and dust.

of desolation that veteran farmers say is without precedent. This condition even extends into Minnesota. Fields that were green with grain and where lush pastures grew a year ago, appear today as only a blackened expanse. The range country is burned so dry that it cannot support either sheep or cattle.

Millions of grasshoppers are everywhere. Even the small spots that have escaped the ravages of the drought have been desolated by this plague. When they complete their work in one field they fly to another. It is not uncommon, according to travelers, to see some automobile stopped so that the battered bodies of thousands of these pests may be scraped from the radiator and windshield.

Hundreds of farmers whose lives have been spent on these farms are today loading their few possessions in autos, trucks and wagons and starting out for some other section of the country, where they will attempt to start life over again. Today, their work of years is completely gone and they have become discouraged with the struggle to obtain a living for their families in the stricken area.

Offer Local Relief.

To help these unfortunate folk, the Resettlement administration has declared a one-year moratorium on rural rehabilitation loans on between 25,000 and 30,000 farms in the drought-stricken counties throughout the nation. At the same time the Works Progress administration has started a program to provide jobs, digging wells, building farm to market roads, and terracing land. About \$18,000,000 will be available for crop loans and feed, and the RA will spend \$1,700,000 monthly on \$20 doles to suffering farmers.

It is estimated that between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 farm dwellers have been seriously affected by the drought. A total of 204,000 families has been listed as dependent on relief. Crop losses are estimated as high as \$300,000,000.

In the opinion of many, including President Roosevelt, unless something is done to check the drop in the water table, the now fertile regions of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas will be drawn into the great Dust Bowl. The consequences of this can hardly be imagined. Our entire national economy would be displaced.

Long Range Program.

Experts say that this can be stopped by a long-range program of permanent works. In accordance with their findings the government has announced a permanent anti-drought program divided under the following heads:

1. Soil Conservation. This is ex-

ecuted largely by the Soil Conservation service of the Department of Agriculture. Grass is planted to prevent erosion and to encourage the proper type of furrowing.

2. Shelter Belt Development. The Forestry service is in charge of this. It is designed to be 100 miles wide and 1,000 miles long. Half-mile tracts, each a few feet thick, have already been planted along the front. More than two million dollars for a project estimated to cost seventy-five millions have been spent, and congress has refused to make further funds available.

3. Reclamation. Irrigation and dam projects are being carried on by the Department of the Interior in the western states. Under the Taylor act to preserve grass the department is also improving range operations.

4. Resettlement. The Resettlement administration is buying up

land and the hotter the winds, the greater will be evaporation. The excessive high temperatures and hot winds of this summer have added immeasurably to the seriousness of the situation. For example a small pond may lose more water through evaporation than livestock actually drink. If it dries up and the farmer is forced to water his stock out of wells he reduces the ground-water supply, the level sinks, and presently the water situation becomes acute. Multiply this by hundreds of thousands of such instances and it is easy to understand the stories of want and suffering that have come out of the West during the summer.

The solution of this problem in the future is simple, according to government experts. Water is a natural resource, they contend, replaceable but not inexhaustible. The only way to be sure of having it in dry times is to save it in wet times. Upon this is based the government's four-fold permanent program.

The first move is to slow down and lessen the loss of snow-water and rain-water, either by methods of cultivation which retain the water in the ground, or by impounding water in dams. The latter may range from huge engineering enterprises like Norris or Boulder dam to the simple dam which may be constructed by a farmer.

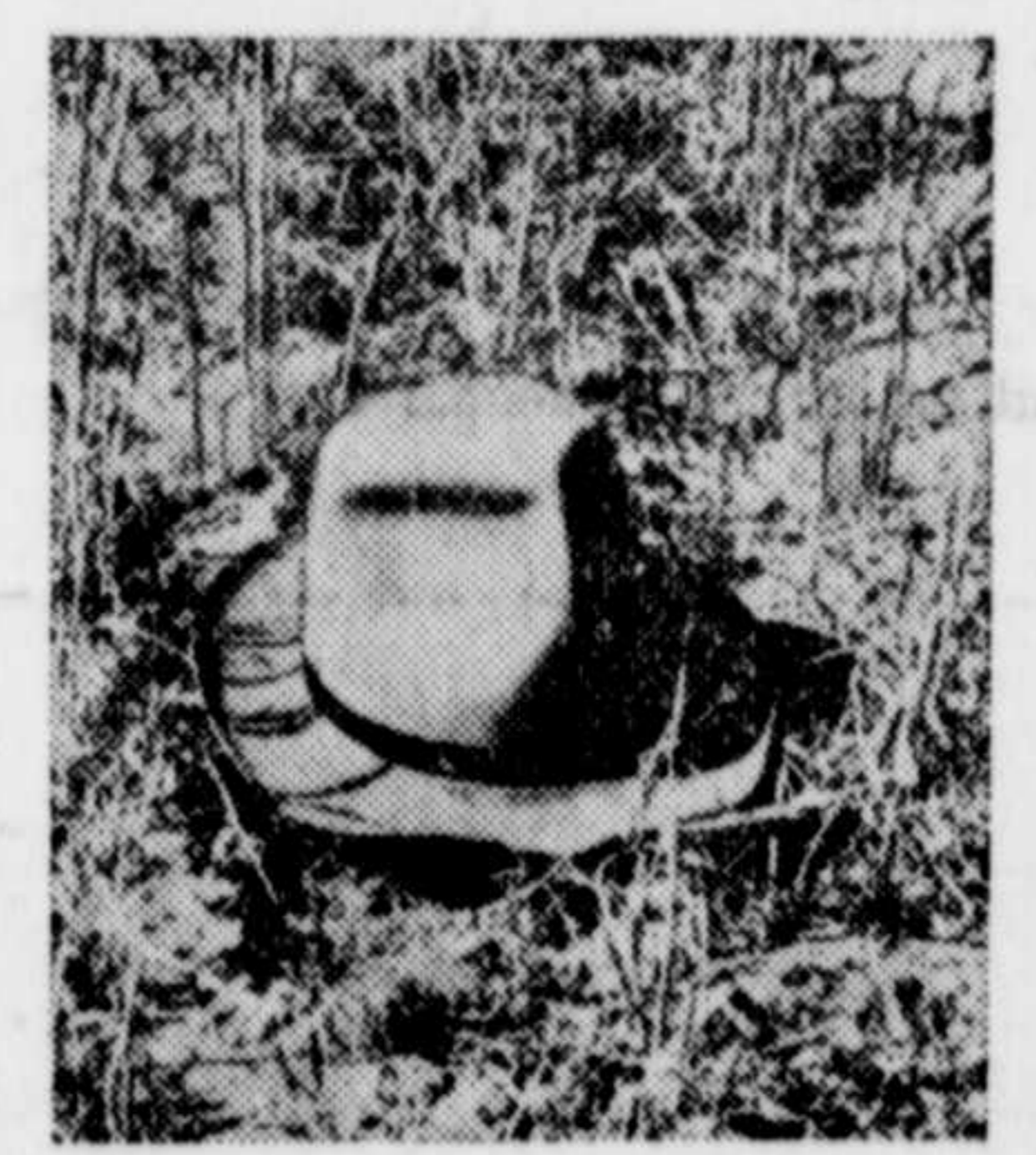
Whether the object is to prevent floods, reduce erosion, or prepare against drought, ground water storage methods are the same. Trees are planted on the steeper and less fertile slopes, medium slopes are covered with cover crops such as alfalfa or with sod, and land with marked slopes is plowed at right angles to the slopes, sometimes with strips of sod at intervals between the furrows.

Methods Prove Effective.

There is little question but that these methods are effective, and that if they were sufficiently widespread they would tend to equalize the flow of streams, would feed ponds and springs further into the summer, and would maintain the level of water in wells. These practices have been demonstrated by the Soil Conservation service; in the work of the CCC; in the conservation operations of TVA; and by other federal and state agencies.

When water does not have time to run off it saturates the ground, which becomes a monster reservoir. If plants have their roots well down by the time the drought begins they are better prepared to withstand a long siege of dry weather.

To co-ordinate with this program of ground water conservation is the plan for storage of water behind immense dams. The great dams now completed or in construction on the Tennessee, in the upper Missouri system, on the Columbia and on the Colorado will furnish a larger flow of water during dry seasons. Boulder dam can hold two



A typical field with crop less than hat-high.

years' normal flow of the Colorado river as a margin of safety for the irrigated lands downstream. By holding back the water of the Clinch river, a tributary of the Tennessee, the Norris dam reduced the flood crest of the main river at Chattanooga by three feet last March. When the river shrank to unprecedentedly low levels under the blast of the drought in June, the gates were opened, and engineers announced that they had enough water to maintain navigable depths in the lower Tennessee even through an extreme drought period.

Just what part each system should play in the conservation of water is a point of controversy among engineers. A number of engineers contend that more emphasis should be placed on smaller dams to control the water run-off at the source. A conference on this phase of the work is to be held in Washington in September, immediately following the World Power conference.

Despite tremendous crop losses in the dry regions, the Agriculture department has assured the country that there is enough food on hand to feed the nation for the next 12 months, although supplies of many staple commodities are below normal. Prices of many food-stuffs will be higher because of the drought.

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All Around the House

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Always sweep rugs and carpets the way of the grain. Brushing against the grain roughens the surface and it tends to brush the dust in instead of out.

Partly cook cereal in a double boiler the night before using and leave it on the back of the stove, being sure to cover well with water. It will be well cooked in the morning.

Sugar sprinkled over the tops of cookies or sponge cakes before putting them into the oven forms a sweet crust and makes a richer cookie.

Glass stoppers may be easily removed from bottles if a towel is dipped into boiling water and wrapped around the neck of bottle for a few minutes.

Four pounds of plums will make five pint jars of preserves.

Wash lettuce and place in refrigerator to get very cold before using in making salads. Crisp lettuce makes the best salad.

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The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four words given. Underline the correct one.

1. The Wightman cup is contested for by—golf teams, baseball teams, football teams, tennis teams.
2. The tenth President of the United States was—James Monroe, John Tyler, Franklin Pierce, U. S. Grant.
3. "The Virginian" was written by—Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, Louisa M. Alcott, Mark Twain.
4. The Columbia river is noted for its—pickrel, salmon, sardines, mackerel.
5. The capital of Pennsylvania is—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hazleton, Harrisburg.
6. The modern birthstone for August is—emerald, topaz, pearl, diamond.
7. Iago is a character in—"Idylls of the King," "Othello," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Hamlet."
8. The "Panhandle" state is—Iowa, Georgia, West Virginia, Delaware.

Answers

1. Tennis teams. 5. Harrisburg.
2. John Tyler. 6. Topaz.
3. Owen Wister. 7. "Othello."
4. Salmon. 8. West Virginia.

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ple flower forms, and either turn the edges under and sew them down, or finish them in outline stitch. It's called "Linen-closet Gardening!"

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British Royalty

The British royal family does not belong to the family of Hohenzollern and it is connected only by marriage with the former German royal family. George V was very much English, spoke the English language all his life and was very different from his ancestor George I who on his accession could not speak a word of the language.

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